Further, under the Central Sector, the jCentral Silk Board has a Regional Research Station with two Research Extension centres for extending R&D support for development of sericulture industry in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Two Basic SeiJ Farms and one Seed Production Centre have been established in the State to augment supply of quality silkworm seed, In addition to these, the Board has a Regional Office in Srinagar to coordinate sericultural activities of the ′region. The Board has also organised study visits of farmers from Jammu & Karnataka.

Clubbing of textile, industries into few groups

2708. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of TEX TILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for clubbing the textile industries as a whole into a few groups to- cater to specific consumer needs; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of viscose fibre

2709. HRI KAILASH PATI MISRA: SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether viscose fibre production is forest-based and is causing or likely to cause depletion of forests; and

(b) if so, whether prior clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests as mentioned above, will be made compulsory in the case of this industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: (a) and (b) Wood pulp is the basic raw material for production of viscose staple fibre. The impact of j viscose fibre production on Indian forests would depend on whether raw material is imported or made from domestic timber | and also on whether replacement planting: is undertaken. Existing procedures regarding sanction of fresh industrial capacity provide for a review of availability of raw material from different sources.

Solution of border disputes between India and China

2710. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the recent efforts made by the Government of India in the direction of peaceful solution of border disputes between India and China and the results-thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): It is the policy of the Government of India to find a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the boundary question with China, consistent with national honour and sovereignty. The recent efforts made: in this direction are:

(i) At the 7th Round of Official Level Talks in Beijing in July 1986, substantive discussions were continued on the Eastern Sector of the boundary. Discussions on the Western. Sector were also initiated, The Question of the recent Chinese intrusion in Sumdorong Chu Valley of Tawang District of Arunachal Pradesh was taken up by the leader of the Indian delegation, the Foreign Secretary, Shri A. P. Venkates-waran, with the Acting-Chinese Premier, Wan Li as well as with the Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xuekian.

(ii) At his meeting with the Chinese Foreign Minister in New York on September 18, 1986 the then External Affairs Minister, Shri P. Shiv Shanker, while discussing the Chinese intrusion, had emphasised that the Chinese Government should not have taken recourse to such action and that they should instead have consulted with the Government of India, if there were any doubts as to the location of the surrounding areas and the relative alignment of the Mc Mohan Line.

Robberies in banks

2711. SHRI J. P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of incidents of robberies in banks in various parts of the

country during the period from January. 1985 to November, 1986;

(b) what are the names of the bank branches where robberies were committed during the above period and the amount involved in each case;

(c) what are the reasons for which Government could not make as yet some fool-proof arrangements to curb the incident of robberies in banks; and

(d) what fresh steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) and (b) The available consolidated information in respect of bank robberies/dacoities that occurred in various parts of the country in Public Sector Banks during the years 1985 and 1986 (upto 31-10-86) and the amount involved therein is given in the attached Statement *(See* below).

(c) and (d) Banks security is dependent, to a considerable. extent, on the general security environment ot the place. However, the Banks have, with a view to improving their security arrangements and preventing dacoities/robberies, taken steps for appointment of armed security guards, installation of appropriate alarm systems, etc. in branches depending on the risk factor involved. Provision of wire-meshed cabins for Cashiers, installation of collapsible steel gates in branches etc. are some of the other measures which are being implemented by the banks in a phased manner for improving the security of their branches. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have also been requested to intensify police patrolling in areas where bank branches are located and to tighten the security cover given to such branches.

Statement

Information in respeet of incidents of bank robberiesjclacoities that occurred in various parts of the country in Public Sector Banks during the years 1985 and 1986 (upto 31-10-86 *and the amount involved therein.*

(Data provisional)

Name of bank	No. of cases	Amount involv:. '! (Rs. in Lakhs)
(1)	(2)	
1985		
State Bank of India	11	20. 58
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1	
State Bank of Hyderabad	2	0 03
State Bank of Patiala	5	1. 73
Allahabad Bank	7	24-05
Andhra Bank.	3	12-75
Bank of Baroda.	2	11-07
Bank of India	1	26 09
Canara Bank	1	0-81
Central Bank of India	4	1 -48
Dena Bank	2	0-75
Indian Bank	3	2-88
Indian Overseas Bank	8	7-30
New Bank of India	2	313
Oriental Bank of Commerce	2	4-57
Punjab National Bank	2	13-15
Punjab *&* Sind Bank	5	0. 41
Union Bank	*2*	0. 90
United Bank of India	. 2	2-25
UCOBaak	5	8-72
Vijaya Bank	2	12. 17

(1)				86)	(2)		(3)
1986 (upto 31-10-							
Punjab National Bank						10	23 06
Syndicate Bank					4		7-64
New Bank of India					4		19-21
State Bank of India					9		79-49
Punjab & Sind Bank					13		12-21
Indian Overseas Bank.					2		0 05
Bank of India					5		13-31
•Canara Bank					4		3-34
Central Bank of India.					5		7-15
United Bank of India					4		3-70
Bank of Maharashtra					2		4-88
Union Bank of India					6		3-35
Allahabad Bank					4		2-44
Oriental Bank of Commerce					2		4-77
UCO Bank.					3		3-79
Vijaya Bank					1		2-95
Bank of Baroda					3		5-86
State Bank of Patiala					6		1 67
State Bank of Mysore.					1		9 64
State Bank of Saurashtra					1		0-35
					1		2-63

Securing of construction projects by MMTC in foreign countries

2712. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA:
SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has been able to secure any civil construction in any foreign country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The MMTC has secured Letter of Intent for a road project in Jordan.

Distribution of endowment fund by the Nationalised Banks

2713. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that nationalised banks have Endowment Fund;

(b) if so, what amount was reserved by the banks towards this fund bank-wise during the last three years; and

(c) what are the criteria for operating this fund and what amounts were, distributed during the last three years to different organisations from this Fund bank-wise and organisation-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN IHE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) to (c.) According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI). nationalised banks do not have an/ separate Endowment Fund for making donations. The banks, however, make donations within the parameters laid down by the RBI. Broadly, the guidelines issued by RBI prescribe that the donations by a bank, except those which have been specifically exempted as in the case of Prime Minister's/Chief Minister's Relief Fund, should not exceed Rs. 1 lakh or 1 per cent of the published profit for the previous year, whichever is higher, in a calendar year. Donations in excess of Rs. 5000/- in individual cases require prior approval of RBI.